

Ethiopian Rebels Kill 2 in U.S. Aid Program

By Elaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — In the first direct attack by rebel soldiers against relief workers in Ethiopia, two employees of the American relief agency World Vision were shot to death early this month in the dining room of their residence compound in the northern town of Addis Ababa.

Western diplomatic sources said the attack marked the beginning of a guerrilla offensive by the Tigre People's Liberation Front, or TPLF, a well-armed, highly disciplined rebel army that has been fighting for more than a decade in northern Ethiopia against the Addis Ababa government.

According to these sources, who are in contact with the group, the group has warned since the Addis Ababa shooting that it does not want Western relief workers in its



area and that it will continue to attack them.

The warning threatens an effort by the U.S. Agency for International Development to feed 270,000 famine victims by moving food north beyond government-controlled territory into a region contested by the Tigre rebels.

"It appears that the TPLF does not want its people to get food

from the government side," Fred C. Fischer, chief aid official in Addis Ababa, said Friday. He said aid's program in Tigre, which is controlled by World Vision, is temporarily "on hold."

While food supplies in northwest Tigre are adequate at the moment, Fischer said, it is likely that the area would need large shipments of food in late April and May to avoid widespread famine. There is plenty of relief food in Ethiopia, he said, but it cannot be safely transported to the people who need it.

The Addis Ababa attack, which has received almost no publicity outside Ethiopia, came on the third week since the Addis Ababa government in Washington by an aid spokesman who called it "outrageous and indefensible."

The March 8 killing of the two World Vision workers, both of whom were Ethiopian nationals,

put the U.S. government in an awkward and politically embarrassing position.

For at the same time as it is withdrawing food through World Vision in Ethiopia, aid is also working in Sudan to distribute food "through the back door" to famine victims in rebel-held parts of Tigre.

According to a Sudan-based official for the Relief Society of Tigre, an arm of the Tigre People's Liberation Front, that distribution is handled for the U.S. government through the American-based Lutheran World Relief organization. Lutheran World Relief, in turn, turns American food over to the Zambian Society of Tigre, which trucks it across the Sudan border into rebel-held areas of Ethiopia.

The U.S. connection to the Tigre People's Liberation Front has been quietly tolerated by Ethiop-

an government officials for more than a year.

In a statement on the Addis Ababa shooting, the rebel group has said that the death of the two World Vision workers was an accident that occurred when they were caught in cross fire between rebels and government soldiers.

World Vision and aid officials in Addis Ababa, however, said that there were no government soldiers within 20 miles (30 kilometers) of the incident.

"It is clear that the TPLF knew who they were killing," Mr. Fischer said. "They were in a World Vision compound. They went into the World Vision dining hall. All the people identified themselves as World Vision employees and they systematically shot them."

The dead were two women, a nurse in her mid-30s and a nutrition assistant in her mid-20s.

South Africa Threatens New Steps to Halt Unrest

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa said Friday that it would take stronger action against "barbaric racism" unless there was a decrease in unrest that has claimed 1,400 lives in two years.

The state-run radio station carried the warning after a black policeman was killed and set on fire overnight. He was the 33rd police victim since February 1984.

The South African government is not going to be toppled unilaterally by extremists or anyone, the broadcast report said. "It is too powerful and strong for revolutionaries and their foreign backers," it said, referring at one point to the Soviet Union.

The report was carried by Radio RSA, the external service of the South African Broadcasting Corp. It said, "If black communities continue to refuse to be able to place the government in their place, the government will be forced to use its right to assist the vast majority of moderate blacks to end the unrest."

The policeman was killed and his body set on fire at Tembisa, near Johannesburg, police said.

The radio report said ending the unrest would pave the way for constructive negotiations with the black community, which has been without the disruptive influence of the violence since the end of the 1970s.

By and large, these were straight talkers to the people, said one South African industry official. "They were political officials, a way of keeping the people happy. These were people who were used to maintain political power."

The militia called on the Arab League "at once to stop the Syrian aggression" and, in Washington, urged the world, especially France, to intervene to stop this aggression.

Fighting broke out again Friday in Beirut and the central mountains. The Syrian army had been in Beirut since Thursday. It said that Syrian army had pounded Christian sections of Beirut and more than 30 villages in the central mountains for six hours on Thursday, killing 12 people and wounding 27.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Goukouni Refuses Talks on Chad War

PARIS (AP) — Goukouni Oueddei, the former Chadian leader, will not take part in talks in the Congo with President Hissène Habré aimed at ending the 20-year civil war, a representative of Mr. Goukouni's rebel alliance said here Friday.

Abderrahman Moussa, the Paris spokesman for Mr. Goukouni's Libyan-backed Transitional Government of National Unity, said the Organization of African Unity condemned France's most recent intervention in favor of Mr. Habré's administration.

He said that in order for the conference to take place, the alliance was "waiting for the Organization of African Unity to denounce clearly France's intervention in Chad and to support it through its silence."

Mr. Habré, who drove Mr. Goukouni from power in 1982, arrived in Brazzaville on Thursday for the talks, scheduled to take place this weekend in the southern Congolese town of Libreville.

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Marcos Tied to \$1-Billion Sugar Fraud

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Investigators looking into the Philippine sugar industry have concluded that associates of Ferdinand E. Marcos diverted more than \$1 billion from sugar producers over the last decade, according to a document prepared for the government of President Corason C. Aquino.

The findings indicated that the sugar industry was one of the major sources of funds removed from the Philippine economy during Mr. Marcos's 20-year rule.

The initial findings were assembled by a team from the Philippine Commission on the Sugar Industry, known as Philsugar.

A four-page summary of the findings lists 21 areas of "anomalies" in the industry that are said to have resulted in losses of at least \$1.1 billion from 1975 to 1984.

The summary lists the main beneficiary of the "anomalies" as National Sugar Trading Corp. Essentially a trading monopoly, it was established by Mr. Marcos in 1974 and headed by a close associate, Roberto Benedicto.

Investigators said they believed the funds extracted from the sugar industry represented one of the largest single sources of billions of dollars alleged to have been channelled abroad by Mr. Marcos, his family and associates.

The industry also was used as a source of "political payoffs" to a broad range of people whom Mr. Marcos wanted to reward, including politicians, military officers and even Moslems who supported him, as well as to his relatives and friends, the investigators said.

During the inquiry, investigators said they looked into activities of General Fabian C. Y. Yee, the former armed forces chief of staff; Pacifico Marcos, the former president's brother; Mr. Marcos's wife, Imelda; and another close associate, Antonio Florendo, whom they said they believed benefited as middlemen in the sugar-trading monopoly.

They said Mrs. Marcos was a silent partner with Mr. Florendo in a New York sugar refinery, Revere Sugar Corp., that made millions of dollars by underpaying for Philippine sugar.

The "plundering" of the sugar industry, as it is being described by one government official, has assumed a significance beyond the loss of a huge amount of revenue over the years, according to industry and government officials.

It is seen as a factor in the industry's severe depression, which is compounded by low world prices. The result has been widespread unemployment affecting as many as 200,000 of the 600,000 sugar workers, malnutrition that has claimed the lives of hundreds of

children on the sugar-producing island of Negros, and a dramatic growth of Communist insurgency in the sugar industry.

While drastic decreases in the world sugar price in recent years would have caused a major scaling-down of the Philippine sugar industry in any event, critics of the Marcos government have long contended that most of the dislocations of the current crisis probably could have been avoided if not for the changes they attribute to Mr. Marcos and his associates.

Manipulation of the sugar industry "has a direct connection" with the removal of the sugar industry from the government, said Mary Concepcion Bautista, a member of a presidential commission investigating Mr. Marcos's wealth.

According to Fred J. Elizalde, a former Marcos appointee to the government sugar-trading monopoly, the removal of the sugar industry took place largely during the late 1970s. Mr. Elizalde is officer-in-charge of the Philippine Sugar Commission, under the Aquino government.

Investigators say the major beneficiary of the frauds, Mr. Benedicto, is a former law school classmate of Mr. Marcos who was appointed to head Philsugar in 1974. Government investigators say that Mr. Benedicto fled about the same time as Mr. Marcos and is

believed to be in the United States. Philsugar was created by Mr. Marcos to promote the development of the sugar industry by consolidating all sugar-related governmental and regulatory functions under one agency.

In 1974, Mr. Marcos also decreed the establishment of Philippine Exchange Co., called Philco, to act as the country's sole sugar trading arm. The decree permitted Philco to collect commissions from sugar producers amounting to 2.5 percent of gross sales and to put profits into a special government fund "subject to the disposition of the president for public purposes."

In 1977, Mr. Marcos issued another presidential decree creating National Sugar Trading Corp., known as Nasutra. Also headed by Mr. Benedicto, Nasutra then took over the sugar-trading functions of Philco as the sole agency for buying and selling the sugar.

Around the same time, an monopoly system was established in which sugar for the domestic market was sold exclusively by Mr. Marcos, to industrial users and "preferred" traders, according to industry sources.

Meanwhile, Philsugar gained control of the bankrupt Republic Bank, establishing it as Republic Bankers Bank to provide financing for the sugar industry. It also acquired sugar refineries under a subsidiary to consolidate control.

many trade unions controlled by the government.

Protesters could face up to seven years in prison.

The recently appointed deputy prime minister, Kim Muha Je, who presided over the cabinet, said the government would give top priority this year to reducing unemployment.

It already has moved up \$1.5 billion worth of public works projects.

South Korea considers any inflating less privileged industrial labor to fan social instability," a Labor Ministry official said.

The problem is that left-wing and pro-Communist students are infiltrating less privileged industrial labor to fan social instability," a Labor Ministry official said.

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Troubled Times for Korean Graduates

Scarcity of White-Collar Jobs Stirs Protests, Frustration

SEOUL — One year after leaving college, Kim Goo-Gil, a 23-year-old in psychology, still cannot find a white-collar job and drives a taxi in Seoul.

"I'm still looking for a worthwhile position," he said, "but I am disappointed that some of my classmates who are jobless."

Mr. Kim is typical of thousands of Korean college graduates who have been unable to find suitable work due to Seoul's slowing economy and rising unemployment.

Some with top degrees are working as shopkeepers, gas station attendants, waiters, textile workers or construction workers — jobs they previously would have scorned.

When a company in Seoul offered 160 graduate openings in November, more than 8,000 people applied.

Job-seeking graduates criticize the government for increasing the number of college students in recent years under the so-called "graduation quota" system, which allows universities to enroll up to 12 percent of the country's population.

The excess students drop out for poor performance before completing their courses and further aggravate the unemployment situation.

The nation's opposition says the quota system, introduced in 1981, is designed to curb demographics

by radical students who call President Chun Doo Hwan a dictator.

Last year alone, about 30,000 out of more than 110,000 new graduates were unable to find jobs, officials say. The ratio of graduate employment has dropped to 44 percent from 60 percent in 1982.

Government figures show that 570,000 — more than 20 percent of third-grade students — in South Korea are out of work. A force of 16 million are out of work.

Financially troubled companies laid off nearly 100,000 employees last quarter, the largest number of layoffs in the nation.

The unemployment rate rose to 4 percent of the work force in 1985, from 3.8 percent in 1984.

The lowest-paid among those who have work receive less than 100,000 won (about \$10) a month. Students opposed to the government have tried to force alliances with workers to exploit their discontent.

According to the Labor Ministry, violent worker protests more than doubled last year to about 250. These included strikes against company and government property, and street clashes with the police.

Students have held many protests to back demands for the repeal of "repressive" labor laws. Strikes are virtually banned, with

many trade unions controlled by the government.

Protesters could face up to seven years in prison.

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CHURCH SERVICES

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, Easter Services, 7:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. on Easter Sunday, April 7, 1986. The service will be held at the "Maison de l'Europe," 40 rue de la Chapelle, Paris 75010. Rev. A. J. S. Smith, Pastor.

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U.S. County Considers Borrowing Overseas

find cheaper goods to sell — the best shirts, which used to be an even blend of cotton and polyester, are now only 20 percent cotton — in order to assure as rapid a turnover of inventory as possible. Otherwise, inflation — which was 63 percent last year and has been as high as 100 percent before that — would eliminate the chain's profits.

Examining the tag on the sleeve of a woman's spring suit for sale in the Tacubaya store, Mr. Garcia gave a lesson in high-turnover marketing. Eight units of the suit had

is that our customers
money to buy our goods.

— Felipe García
President of Almacenes García

"Saturday is our biggest day," he said. "If after two Saturdays less than four units have been sold, we will lower the price 20 percent. Al-

Should any of the suits be such drags on the market that they remain much longer, they will go to

"After 90 days they have to be out of the store or we are in trouble," Mr. Garcia said.

Lack of credit is the other major

Seeking to rein in the economy's rampant inflation and deficit spending that last year approached 10 percent of the gross domestic

product, the government has adopted an extremely tight monetary policy. It has virtually dried up all credit in pesos for the private sector. Interest rates on what funds are available are around 70 percent, sometimes with a 20-percent placement fee for a loan.

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SPORTS

Paris Is Putting More Than Best Foot Forward in Seeking 1992 Olympics

ISOC to Help Foreign Teams

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — More than a year after rejecting the bid, the U.S. Olympic Committee has agreed to help foreign teams for some of their housing costs at the Los Angeles games in 1992.

Under terms of a compromise announced this week by officials of the International Olympic Committee and the ISOC, the USOC will give up to \$1 million of the \$94-million cost of the Los Angeles games for distribution to the foreign committees. Each will have in proportion to the number of athletes it sent.

The USOC also will spend another \$3.2 million of the surplus on a foreign exchange program of athletes and coaches.

The IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, first had asked that \$7 million be given to foreign committees to help defray their housing costs.

That idea was rejected by the ISOC board in February 1985.

PARIS — Paris has launched its campaign to entice the Olympics here in 1992 and is counting on its reputation as the City of Light to help it.

Between now and Oct. 17, when the 92 International Olympic Committee members meet in Lausanne, Switzerland, to choose a venue for the Games, the Parisians will have spent more than \$8 million courting international opinion.

There is no denying that Paris is very appealing, and purely sporting considerations are not the only ones taken into account when Olympic cities are chosen.

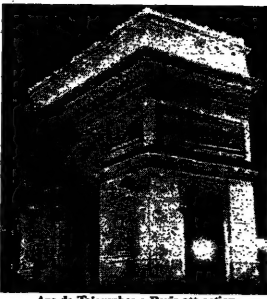
However, if one of the publicity campaign got off to a less than successful start this past week when Alain Danet, who is leading the Paris bid, decided to spend more than half talking to 30 foreign journalists in French.

But the Paris bid, which has 25 athletes at the Los Angeles Olympics. He speaks perfectly good English, and by week's end, after numerous complaints, he was speaking to reporters in English.

But the first day's translation in the Parisian's offices was too low and two-thirds of the reporters invited failed to understand a word of what they were being told.

Language barrier aside — English-speaking members of the IOC outnumber French speakers by 43-11 — Paris is a near-perfect site for the Olympics from the television company's point of view. Paris has the cameras on the Champ de Mars, where Napoleon's regiment of the colors, with the Eiffel Tower in the background.

However, who would have imagined Saragat would get the 1994 Winter Games — even the Yugoslavians, who believe that Seoul would be chosen ahead of the Japanese city of Nagoya for the next Games in 1988.



Arc de Triomphe: a Paris attraction.

Paris says it wants the Games in 1992 or not at all, and since Athens appears to have fallen out of favor in Olympic circles — officials in Greece refuse to get involved in the new marketing deal — then 1996 should be available for one of the runners-up.

Paris points out that 1992 coincides with the centenary of a speech by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Sorbonne university

lecture hall, that started the modern Olympic Games. The first modern Games were held in Greece in 1896.

Barcelona, which has been waging its campaign for the last 10 years, and will have ousted Paris by October, still is considered the favorite for 1992. Fagan, Sweden, appears the front-runner for the Winter Games.

But the Parisians are making a powerful home stretch effort. The recent elections, which gave Jacques Chirac a country as well as a city to run, have even given them a prime minister as well as a mayor.

Prime Minister Chirac gave his guests a rallying speech at the imposing city hall, stressing the prestige of Paris, the technical quality of the French facilities and the reception they would be able to offer visitors.

Another strong personality in the Paris bid is Monique Berlioz. The 61-year-old former director of the IOC, who lost her job after a quarrel with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch last year, knows well how to deal with IOC members.

She is spending her weekends compiling an eagerly-awaited book on the Olympics, although a reported golden handshake from the IOC was supposed to have preceded anything too revealing.

Historical monuments aside, Paris presents a very good case. As Danet pointed out, all the event sites were picked by the international federations.

Three-day equestrian and modern pentathlon, 40 miles (63 kilometers) out at Fontainebleau, will be the furthest away from Paris for anything, which would be held at the Mediterranean resort of Hyères. Danet conceded the coastal advantage held by Brisbane, Australia, and Amsterdam in this respect.

But in Paris only an athletics stadium and swimming pool need to be built and, if the environmentalists do not object too loudly, the disused Pershing stadium — named after the World

War I U.S. general — in the Vincennes forest should be transformed into a futuristic arena.

That offers the advantage of being alongside the national sports institute, which would provide convenient training facilities. The pool would be in the village.

The initial 8-billion-franc (\$1.14-billion) budget leaves only 2 billion francs to be raised. Of that, the state would pay half, and the rest would be shared by the city of Paris and the regional council.

However, the fall in the dollar might call for a few revisions. When Paris drew up its initial budget, 16 months ago, officials hoped to raise 4 billion francs from television rights. That worked out to \$444 million then. It comes to \$570 million now and, as Seoul can testify, that sort of price tag would need some hard bargaining.

The South Koreans had to settle for \$300 million, signing their contract with NBC this week.

Paris, if it gets them, plans to stage the Games in the first two weeks of August, when a third of the city has deserted the capital for the beaches and the countryside, thus allaying fears of traffic jams. In any case, Danet pointed out, the metro, or subway system, and road links would be able to handle the expected influx of visitors. One East-West freeway beside the river Seine would be blocked off for exclusive Olympic use.

Speculation that Paris would put pressure on the skiing resort of Albertville to step down as a candidate for the Winter Games — to make it easier for the French capital to get the Summer Games — was discounted.

If Albertville were to win the pole it is highly unlikely France would be given both Summer and Winter Games in the same year.

But both Danet and Michel Barnier, who heads the Albertville bid, have denied there will be any collusion. "It's up to the IOC to choose between us," Barnier said.

A Shorter Safari for Rally Drivers

Kenya Course Still Covers Tough, Spectacular Terrain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NAIROBI — Drivers in the Safari Rally, billed as the world's toughest motor racing event, will have to cover a shorter course this year. The 1986 Safari Rally, which was the longest in the world, was a 10-day, 10,000-kilometer (6,200-mile) race. This year's rally, which begins Saturday, will have a shorter course to complete — a modification that has some die-hard fans complaining.

The Safari Rally has been trimmed by 620 miles (1,000 kilometers) for safety's sake and at the

urging of the Paris-based International Motor Sport Federation, FISA, according to Kenyan officials. The breakdown run to the Indian Ocean coast has been eliminated.

Nick Ngunia, chairman of the Safari Rally, said the 2,614-mile, three-day rally will be "slightly longer than most of the European rallies."

But Shukar Muta of Kenya, a five-time winner, complained, "People come here because it is tough, so why make it easy?"

Despite the changes — which in-

clude the start Saturday instead of the Thursday before the Easter holidays — the rally still will be a bone-jarring, five-day ride over some of the most spectacular and treacherous terrain in Africa. Last year, only 19 of the 71 starters finished.

The course skirts Kenya's coast, where the terrain is "slightly longer than most of the European rallies."

Along the way, drivers must be wary of the occasional angry villager who stands at the roadside and pelts passing cars with rocks. Wildlife and domestic animals sometimes stray onto the road.

At Vatanen of Finland hit and killed two abas in separate incidents in 1983, but still won. Also in prospect will be territorial downpours as the rainy season gets under way.

The event is a test of a driver's skill and a car's endurance. Control checks along the course monitor the car's adherence to the route and timeliness. Drivers are penalized a point for every minute they are late at a time control and two points for every minute they are late at a time control.

The Safari Rally field ranges from local enthusiasts to full-time rally drivers piloting the powerful cars of the world's leading automobile manufacturers.

The works entries this year are Peugeot, Volkswagen, Lancia, Toyota, Honda and Subaru.

The Safari Rally began in 1953 as the Coronation Safari, a celebration of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. At that time, the course included Tanzania and Uganda.

Today, the rally is the fourth stop on the 12-event world rallying circuit. There is more prestige than money for the winner. First prize is just under \$10,000.

But spectators are willing to spend tens of thousands of dollars to watch the rally and see the toughness of their country.

Toyota will be trying this year for its third consecutive win. In 1985, Toyota won the Safari Rally. Toyota won in 1986 and is paired with a fellow Finn, Timo Salonen, in a four-wheel-drive 205 T16 in this year's Safari Rally.

The Toyota challenge will be led this year by Bjorn Waldegard of Sweden, the 1984 winner.

Metta, who was in 1973 and 1979 through 1982, is back, driving a Peugeot 205.

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Knicks Suffer New Injury, Another Loss

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — While the Dallas Mavericks have continued to improve every season of their six-year existence, the New York Knicks' situation seems to get worse every day.

The Mavericks, who got 38 points from Mark Aguirre while beating the Knicks on Thursday night, 110-105, clinched a playoff berth and won their 11th game in one month for the first time since coming into the National Basketball Association in 1980.

The Knicks' guard, Rory Sparrow, broke an ankle in the first quarter and became the sixth New York player to be lost for the season because of injury. The team's 22-52 record is the worst in the NBA.

"I don't believe in jinxes," said the Knicks' coach, Hubie Brown. "It's a credit to the staff and players of this team that they compete to the best of their abilities and don't give up."

Sparrow joined Patrick Ewing, Bernard King, James Bailey, Bill Cartwright and Pat Cummings on the disabled list for the Knicks.

Sparrow, the only guard on the list, collided with Dallas' Derek Harper, then apparently stepped on a teammate's foot and fell.

"I want to get out of this building before the epidemic spreads to us," Morris said. "When Cummings, a former Mavericks player, approached Motta after the game, the coach said, jokingly, 'Stay away from me as Aguirre made three key baskets down the stretch.'"

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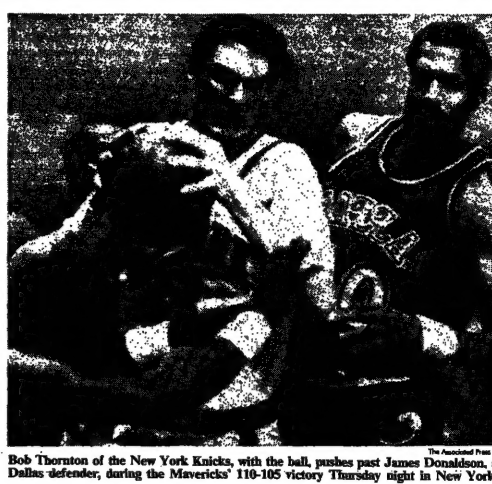
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Bob Thornton of the New York Knicks, with the ball, pushes past James Donaldson, a Dallas defender, during the Mavericks' 110-105 victory Thursday night in New York.

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NFL Reports Collegiate Cocaine Use

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Thirty players eligible for the National Football League draft next month, one of them a projected first-round pick, tested positive for cocaine use in a recent camp for top U.S. college seniors, according to NFL sources familiar with the test results.

The names of those who tested positive are not known by each of the 28 NFL clubs and the league office. The players themselves were not informed of the results.

Some clubs said they would not draft a player who tested positively, while others said the information would have little effect on how they raised players for the draft.

The results come at a time of scrutiny between the NFL owners, who favor random drug testing for players under contract, and the National Football Players Association, which opposes it.

The tests for drugs, through urinalysis, were included in a standard physical examination given to each of the 335 draft-eligible players who were invited to New Orleans last January to be tested, timed and interviewed by league officials and medical personnel from NFL teams. Each player was informed that a urinalysis would be included in the physical examination but that they were not obligated to submit to it.

"To my knowledge," said Dr. Charles H. Heston, medical coordinator for the camp, "every person submitted to the test."

The results of the tests, according to Tom Heston of the National Football League, were given only to the teams, not the players. Players were asked to sign a release that gave the medical personnel conducting the tests permission to forward the information to the clubs.

Heston said, however, that a player can get the results if he asked for them.

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